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Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

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[a1545]

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General Managers.
Hongkong, 14th January, 1904. [a2761]
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PORTLAND CEMENT.
Casks of 375 lbs. net \$4.75 per Cask ex Factory.
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SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 14th January, 1904. [a3389]
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NEW PREMIER CYCLES. Best American
Machines in the Market, always on View and
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nearly as good as new, at greatly reduced prices.
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[a2763]

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FOUND.
WITHIN the Jockey Club Compound,
A BUNCH OF KEYS and a LADY'S
HANDKERCHIEF; also a FOX TERRIER
DOG with the License Number 2509 affixed
to his Collar.
The owners may recover the above by
applying to—
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Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 29th February, 1904. [a304]
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35 Bedrooms, excellently furnished.
Bath to each room.
Dining-room and Cuisine under strict
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European and American Wines, Spirits, and
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Terms: \$4 to \$7.00 per day; \$75 to \$120 per
month.
R. MATTHEW,
Manager.
Hongkong, 6th May, 1903. [a218]

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SIR JOHN POWER & SON, LIMITED.
We are authorised to announce that the King has by Royal Warrant
dated 16th December, 1903, appointed Messrs. John Power and Son, Ltd.
John's Lane Distillery, to be Whiskey Distillers to His Majesty in Ireland.
The famous distillery, the character of the products of which has now received
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Dec., 1903.
Telephone No. 76.
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Hongkong, 3rd February, 1904. [a35]

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The following are some of their Stocks with the undersigned—

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Less old than the above.
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THE "PAIL MAIL,"
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11 Years old: the finest quality shipped.
Each bottle bears an Analyst's certificate.
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Very soft, palatable, and mature.
EVERYBODY SHOULD TRY THESE ITEMS
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This fine Wine is old, soft, and of grand flavour.
See analysis and certificate by Professor Cassall.
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A fine, full, and fruity wine.
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A natural and most pleasant wine to the taste.
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THEY ARE UNEQUALLED AT THE PRICE

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THE FOX TYPEWRITER. [a33]

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Certainly! There can be no question about it! That is why our trade is so large. It is a
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MARRONS GLACES, CRYSTALLISED FRUITS.
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CHEESE.
YORK HAM and BEST ENGLISH BACON. TOYS, TOYS.
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BEAUTY OF ILLUMINATION COMBINED WITH GREAT ECONOMY
AS CHEAP AS GAS!
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GOOD WORK, PROMPT RETURN.
LONG, HING & CO.,
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Hongkong, 21st December, 1903. [a38]

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LATEST NOVELTIES IN NECKWEAR.
HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS. [a36]

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PRIVATE ELECTRIC LIGHTING PLANTS A SPECIALITY
Fully detailed Estimates drawn up free of charge upon application to the above.
Hongkong 3rd December, 1903. [a338]

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ELECTRIC LAMPS OF ALL KINDS AND AT MODERATE PRICES
ALWAYS IN STOCK.
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CONNAUGHT HOUSE.
A FIRST CLASS HOTEL Situated near
the Banks and Principal Offices.
Excellent Cuisine and Wines.
Large and lofty Rooms. Elegantly Furnished
Hydraulic Elevator, hot and cold water
throughout.
Special Rates for Tourists.
Launch Service for Guests.
For Terms, apply to the
MANAGER.
Hongkong, 31st October, 1902. [a48]

VICTORIA HOTEL,
SHAMEN, CANTON
BRITISH CONCESSION.
GOOD Accommodation.
Excellent Cuisine.
Every Convenience for Tourists.
WM. FARMER, Proprietor.
Canton, 6th February, 1904. [a1677]

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WHAT SHALL I DO WITH IT?
WHAT can one do with an annual surplus
of, say, £25? It won't buy a house; a
stockbroker would not look at it. Now £25
invested in the
STANDARD LIFE OFFICE
may represent £1,000, more or less, payable to
the assured at sixty years of age should he live
so long, or upon his death, should he not, and
£1,000 is a lot of money when looked at from
the standpoint of a pauper! £25!
For Full Particulars and Rates, apply to
Messrs. DODWELL & CO., LD.,
Agents, Hongkong.
[a1891-6]

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A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL IN EVERY RESPECT
Elegantly Furnished Reading, Drawing
Music, Ping-pong and Smoking Rooms.
Private Bar and Two Billiard Rooms for
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Dining Accommodation for 300 persons.
Private and Special Dining Rooms.
European Chef and Indian Curry Cook.
Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms with European
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Ladies' Cloak Room.
Hydraulic Elevators to each Floor.
Bedroom Accommodation—131 rooms.
Electric Lighting and Electric Fans, if
required.
Hot and Cold Water throughout.
Wines and Groceries specially imported by
the Hotel Co.
Wines cooled by Hotel refrigerators.
Hotel Linen washed on Premises by
machinery.
Fire Extinguishing Mains and Emergency
Exits on every floor.
MODERATE CHARGES! NO EXTRAS!
H. HAYNES,
Manager.
[a48]

THE PEAK HOTEL.
Admirably Situated. Sheltered from the
North-East Monsoon and Open to the South
West Monsoon.
A COVERED GANGWAY LEADS
FROM THE TRAMWAY TERMINUS
INTO THE HOTEL.
Telephone No. 29.
Town Office: 7, DUNDRELL STREET. [a1092]

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN.
PLUNKET'S GATE, THE PEAK, near the
Tram Terminus.
Tel. 56.
For Terms, apply to the
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Hongkong, 2nd July, 1900. [a50]
KING EDWARD HOTEL.
A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.
Ladies' Afternoon Tea-Rooms.
Private Bar and Billiard-Rooms.
Hot and Cold Water throughout.
Electrically Lighted. Electric Fans (if
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Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.
Table D'Hôte at separate tables.
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MANAGER.
Hongkong, 10th June, 1903. [a31]

NOTICE.
TO THE WEARIED.
THERE is no nicer place to spend a few
days in quiet rest than
MACAO,
And there is no more comfortable Hotel in the
Far East than the
MACAO HOTEL.
WM. FAIRMER,
Proprietor. [a69]

"BOA VISTA"
(HOTEL-SANITARIUM OF SOUTH
CHINA)
MACAO
HAS been re-opened under European
management and most strict supervision
as to food, cleanliness, and hygiene of the place.
All comforts of a home.
A most pleasant retreat for those desirous of
a few days rest and quiet.
Comfortable accommodation for travellers
paying a visit to the historical and picturesque
colony of Macao.
Macao is 40 miles south-west of Hongkong.
One steamer (s.s. *Heungshan*), daily to and
from Hongkong, and two steamers to and from
Canton, give easy communication with both
these centres.
Cable Address—"BOAVISTA."
For Terms, apply to
THE MANAGER
[a224]

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XERES
WINES.SPECIALLY SELECTED FROM THE
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Dinner Wine, Green Seal
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PALE DRY, Very Finest
Quality (old bottled),
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LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

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Correspondents must forward their names and ad-
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BIRTHS.

On the 16th January, at Paris Duntar, F.M.S.,
the wife of W. P. MEDDUM, B.Sc., M.B. Ch. B.,
of a daughter.

On the 15th February, at Ipoh, Kinta, F.M.S.,
the wife of J. A. A. TORR, of a son.

On the 17th February, at Penang, the wife of
R. P. PHILLIPS, of a daughter.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VŒUX ROAD CL.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, 3RD MARCH, 1904

The steps which Russia is taking at the present moment with regard to what may be called the wider range of the war—the points, that is, where it affects other nations than herself and Japan—are being closely watched by all concerned. Two telegrams which we publish to-day throw a good deal of light on Russia's policy. In the first place, all British subjects have been expelled from Vladivostok, says our Tientsin correspondent. Vladivostok can hardly be considered a desirable place for a neutral to live in at the present moment, and British subjects are not loth to leave, we imagine. The word "expelled" however, has an unpleasant ring, and particulars of the treatment accorded to Mr. SCHWABE and the other British residents will be anxiously awaited. Numerous acts of violence by Russians against other people in various parts of the North have been reported—notably the assault on Mr. MILLER, United States Consul at Newchwang—and it is plain that the temper of the Russian soldiery at least is not to be trusted. The other point to which we wish to draw attention is the attitude which Russia is taking up with regard to the question of contraband of war. She has declared coal, rice, and food-stuffs to be contraband. The question of coal is the most important. Russian warships in the Gulf of Suez have already made several seizures of steamers carrying coal, and though all, up to the case of the *Oriel*, reported by REUTER, seem to have been released, yet the fact of the vessels' seizure

and detention must do much harm to trade. It is noteworthy that by declaring, in the present war, that coal will be considered by her contraband, Russia is making a new departure. Hitherto she has refused to do so, and indeed in 1884, at the time of the West African Conference, announced that she would categorically refuse her consent to any articles in any treaty, convention, or instrument whatever which would imply such recognition of coal as contraband. The peculiarly awkward position in which she finds herself in the war with Japan has caused Russia to make an entire change of front on the coal question. It appears that she intends to use such of her fleet as remains in the Gulf of Suez to stop all supplies of coal coming out to Japan from British home ports. The coal-carrying vessels have, of course, the option of coming out to Japan via the Cape, thereby losing considerable time, but avoiding the risk of meeting Russian warships unless there be any such in the Atlantic at present. It remains to be seen how Russia's seizure of coal-carrying vessels will be received in Great Britain. It is inevitable that difficulties shall arise over the question of "contraband of war" in every war. We learnt that to our cost in South Africa.

As a desire is manifested in the Colony to follow the example set in other foreign communities further North and contribute to a fund intended for the relief of distress in Japan caused by the war, it will doubtless be useful to the gentlemen who, we understand, intend to start the fund if we briefly state the views which obtain in Japan as to the purposes to which such funds might be devoted. In Yokohama a very influential Committee has been formed, representative of all nationalities, the Society being called "The Yokohama and Tokyo Foreign Residents' Association for Relief of Sufferers from the War." This Committee has considered the claims of the Japanese Red Cross Society and it was pointed out that the Society was a large and wealthy body, never likely to be in want of funds, inasmuch as contributions will be forthcoming from all parts of the world in addition to those from Japanese sympathisers. Moreover, the object of the Red Cross Society is to aid the wounded among the military and naval men during the war, and them only. The Governor of the prefecture fully agreed with this view, and suggested the claims of other Japanese societies which would deal with the distress consequent on the war, and no doubt grants will be made to these societies from time to time from the general fund. The fund which is being raised among the foreign community of Kobe will apparently be distributed in a similar manner, and among the Japanese themselves there is a splendid response to appeals in the newspapers for contributions in aid of the relief of the families of men at the front and the children who are made orphans by the war. In a few days a total sum of 17,600 yen was subscribed by the readers of an Osaka paper, but if the war is a protracted one, as it seems likely to be, a very large fund will be necessary to cope with the distress likely to be occasioned in Japan. Every little help from sympathisers with the gallant little nation in this momentous crisis in her history is therefore certain to be welcomed and highly appreciated. Shanghai is contributing to a fund started by the *North-China Daily News*, and if any among our readers are desirous of showing their sympathy in the same practical way, we should be pleased to receive contributions and to hand them over to a local committee if one is formed, or to forward the money direct to the Societies in Japan organised to disburse funds of this character.

Siam has issued the usual proclamation of neutrality in regard to the war between Russia and Japan.

Japanese newspapers are full of notices of the closing up of the Russian mercantile firms, of which there have been very many throughout Japan.

Mr. J. P. Joaquin, a well-known Federated Malay States lawyer, died at Kuala Lumpur on the 16th ult. He succumbed to an acute affection of the lungs.

Elijah Dowie, of Zion, U.S.A., is now in Honolulu, and is said to be contemplating a trip to the Orient in the immediate future. He cannot do much harm here.

The new Japanese Consul at Singapore, Mr. Tokichi Tanaka, arrived from Japan on the 22nd ult. Mr. Tanaka has previously been Vice-Consul at New York.

The Siamese Government have notified the Banks that the Government selling rate for rupees is now 16.67 to the pound sterling. This corresponds to a dollar at 2/-.

As Kongmoon has been declared a Treaty Port an office of the Imperial Maritime Customs will be opened there on the 7th inst. Important Imperial Maritime Customs' notifications appear in our advertisement columns.

Inspector Williams, of the Sanitary Department, prosecuted a number of Chinese yesterday for keeping swine on their premises without licences from, or the permission of the Sanitary Board, at Aberdeen. The men were fined \$1 each.

A circular was issued at Calcutta calling a great meeting of Hindus on the Maidan on the 14th ult. to pray for the success of Japan. A similar circular on the occasion of the death of the late Queen Victoria resulted in a gathering of over a hundred thousand people.

We learnt that Mrs. Donaldson was presented with a gold watch and many floral tokens of appreciation from her adult pupils in the City Hall on the 29th ult., the occasion being the finishing up for the season of her very successful dancing class, which she hopes to start again early next season.

After a three days' trial at Singapore, the appeals of Mr. A. F. G. Tilleke, and his Burman clerk, Mong On, against the sentences of 6 months' and 1 year's imprisonment respectively for receiving stolen property, in the Bangkok jewelry case, as fully reported in these columns, were upheld, the verdict of the lower Court being reversed. It was held that there had been no evidence adduced of receiving, within the meaning of the law, and there were no grounds for a conviction.

Commencing on Saturday, the 5th inst., and continuing on Saturday mornings, at 10.45 o'clock, except during recognised holidays, a series of about 39 lectures illustrated by lantern views will be given by Mr. W. H. Williams at Saiyunggun Government School upon the following subjects:—Physical Geography; life and conditions in other parts of the world; the recent syllabus of the Royal Geographical Society and its applications; map construction and local geography; general recent volcanic disturbances; the world's trade-routes; the Trans-Siberian Railway; modes of communication; causes determining climate; distribution of animal life; interchange of productions. The course is primarily intended for Chinese teachers in Anglo-Chinese schools, in the hope of assisting them to frame suitable and connected lessons in physical and astronomical geography, and also to show the connection between physical and historical geography. At the end of the course an examination will be held, partly written, partly viva-voce before a class. The Education Department will grant certificates to successful candidates, but it is not compulsory that students should offer themselves for this test. Intending students should send in their names to The Clerk, Education Department.

FOOTBALL.

This (Thursday) afternoon, on the Happy Valley, the Hongkong Football Club will play a Naval XV. under Rugby rules. Kick-off at 4.45. The Club will play in stripes. The following will play for the Club:—W. A. Crake, full back; W. R. Robertson, T. E. Pearce, Lieut. Cameron, and Lieut. Black, three-quarters; A. G. M. Fletcher and J. P. Jordan, halves; H. C. Sandford (capt.), E. R. Hallifax, J. W. Goldring, Lieut. Storer, Lieut. Duncan, Lieut. Rogers, A. J. Usher, and H. F. Chard, forwards.

WARSHIP MOVEMENTS.

The *Centurion* and *Cressy* are expected shortly by Mr. Bay. The German cruiser *Hertha* with Prince Adalbert of Prussia on board, may arrive from Shanghai to-morrow, while the German flagship *First Bismarck* may possibly show herself on the 8th. Warships in port are: *Albatross*, *Ocean*, *Sirius*, *Alacrity*, German gun-boat *Loche*, Italian cruiser *Elba*, Portuguese gun-boat *Diu*, the river gun-boat *Tsing Ten*, recently put together by the Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., the *Glory*, the destroyer *Fame*, and the German gun-boat *Muenne*, the latter three being at Kowloon Docks. Of course there are also several small craft, destroyers, etc., at the anchorage off the Admiralty coal-dock.

THE DALLAS COMPANY.

Last night, at the Theatre, this Company staged *The Belle of New York* the play which had such a successful run at the Duke of York's Theatre in London. The Company seemed much more at home in this production than in the preceding comedy, *The Runaway Girl*, and the audience testified their approval by repeated calls for encores. Mr. Percival Knight, who has earned a well-deserved popularity during his stay here, was very amusing in the character of the President of an Anti-Cigarette Society, and Miss Alice Wade, who undertook the title-role, filled the part with credit, but her vocal efforts might have been improved upon. The rest of the company supported the central characters in a very able manner. Miss Violet Frampton, as Fi-fi, being heard to pleasing advantage in the duet "Teach me How to Love," with Mr. Frank Cochrane, as Harry Bronson. The performance will be repeated to-night.

A pleasing item was introduced in the second Act, when Mr. Gandolfo Marzallo, of the *Venice*, played selections on the violin, exhibiting considerable ability in two Fantasies by Ariot and Beriot.

TELEGRAMS.

"DAILY PRESS" SERVICE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.]

THE WAR.

ALL BRITISH EXPELLED FROM
VLADIVOSTOCK.

TIENTSIN, 1st Mar., 10.33 p.m.
Mr. E. S. Schwabe, British Vice-Consul, and all British subjects have been expelled from Vladivostok and have arrived at Tientsin. They state that the Russo-Chinese Bank at Vladivostok has suspended payment, and that all provisions in the town are at famine-prices.

PORT ARTHUR'S STRAITS.

TIENTSIN, 1st Mar., 10.33 p.m.
Port Arthur is being bombarded by the Japanese every alternate day, and the whole coast in Russian possession is effectively blockaded.

Desperate efforts have been made at Tientsin to transmit provisions to Port Arthur by the railway, but all have been fruitless.

THE TEST MATCH.

LONDON, 2nd Mar., 10.35 a.m.

PLAY UP TO DATE.

In the fourth Test Match, in the second innings, England has scored 155 runs for nine wickets, Hayward being out for 52.

[In the first innings Australia scored 131, and England 249, England thus having a lead of 118.—ED. D.P.]

REUTER'S SERVICE.

THE WAR—CONTRABAND OF WAR.

LONDON, 29th February.

Russia has issued a war regulation declaring coal, rice, and food-stuffs contraband.

THE TRANS-SIBERIAN LINE.

LONDON, 29th February.

The Trans-Siberian railway is very congested. A locomotive has disappeared in the ice on Lake Baikal.

RUSSIAN SEIZURES IN THE GULF OF SUEZ.

LONDON, 29th February.

The two British and one Norwegian steamers seized by the Russians in the Gulf of Suez have been released by the order of the Tsar.

The Liverpool collier *Oriel*, bound to Singapore, has been seized by the Russians in the Red Sea.

THE BRITISH ARMY ESTIMATES.

LONDON, 29th February.

The Army estimates amount to £28,900,000, a decrease of £5,600,000. Total number of men 227,000 a decrease of 9,781. Provision is made for a permanent garrison in South Africa of 21,500 men. The linked battalion system is abolished, and the old numbers will be resumed by the regiments.

THE NAVY ESTIMATES.

LONDON, 29th February.

Captain Prettyman, introducing the Navy Estimates, justified increases on the ground that Great Britain must be equal to any two Powers. Mr. Roberts in an amendment urged the Government to communicate with the naval Powers with a view to reducing armaments. Mr. Foster, replying, reiterated the offer of Great Britain to consider the proposal of any foreign Government to reduce armaments, and declared that the Government had gone as far as it could. The amendment was rejected.

THE "GLEN TURRET" FIRE.

Messrs. McGregor Brothers and Gow inform, of us yesterday that they had received the following telegram from their Singapore agent:—

"The fire on board the *Glen Turret* broke out in the main hold, and was not extinguished until much damage was done to the cargo by fire and water. She must discharge cargo. Further particulars will be telegraphed as soon as possible."

WAR NOTES.

THE RUSSIAN REFUGEES.

A few further details regarding the Russian refugees now at Hongkong on the Italian cruisers *Elba* are interesting. When they first took refuge on the *Elba* at Chemulpo the temperature was many degrees below freezing point, yet the Italian sailors cheerfully gave up their blankets to them. Admiral Bridge paid a visit to the *Elba* at Hongkong, and saw the wounded midshipman, who has been occupying the cabin of the second in command. The captain of the *Elba* had two Russian officers in his sitting-room. Other officers, also, have given up their quarters, and now sleep in hammocks. When one considers the clock-work discipline of a warship, and how much one "outsider" is in the way, one may imagine what inconveniences the 181 refugees have caused the crew of the *Elba*, which in itself only consists of some 250 men. The Russian Consul at Hongkong is much touched by the hospitality shown to the refugees by their Italian comrades. He is now busy providing clothing to them suitable to a warm climate, having received full discretionary powers from his Government to supply the men's wants. His Excellency, Mr. F. H. May, C.M.G., the Officer Administering the Government, has granted permission for the wounded midshipman to be landed and placed in the Government Civil Hospital. The Italian Government is making arrangements as to the destination of the refugees.

NORTHERN ITEMS.

Messrs. Siemssen and Co. write to us to point out that the statement in a Shanghai paper—"The *s.s. Lyceum*, Messrs. Siemssen & Co., is said to have been detained by the Japanese near Port Arthur."—is absolutely without foundation, as the *Lyceum* left Hongkong on the evening of the 1st inst. for Shanghai.

A native report says that the defence of Vladivostok is very inefficient. There are only 10 torpedoes for the defence of the forts. Many of the latter need repairs.

The *Universal Gazette* says that M. Lessar, the Russian Minister, has not accepted the proposal of the Waipara, to send the *Manjour* away from port or to put her out of commission as the only alternative. The French Minister has advised M. Lessar to land the guns and arms of the *Manjour*.

Since M. Pavloff, the Russian Minister at Seoul, withdrew from the Korean capital, the Russian Consul at Fusan appears to have been placed in an awkward position. It is stated the Consul received no information whatever from M. Pavloff of the withdrawal of the Russian Legation, but was informed of the event by the Japanese authorities. As the telegraph between Fusan and Russia is now interrupted, the Consul has no channel through which to ask for instructions immediately as to the course to be taken by him. He is at present under the protection of the Japanese authorities, having, it would seem, been forgotten by his Minister.

The steamer *Providence*, from Shanghai to Chiuwangtao, arrived at Tientsin on the 25th ult. Her passengers discredited the reported Japanese losses at Port Arthur, as the *Providence* was stopped early on the 25th close to Port Arthur by the Japanese squadron, which was then apparently quite sound.

The *Sinowampo* gathers from a Kinohow despatch that upon the arrival of a reinforcement of over 10,000 Russian troops at Liaoyang, the Russian authorities ordered the Tartar General Tseng-chi and his civil and military subordinates to leave their Yamen and cross over to Kinohow, as the Russians wished to use the Yamen thus vacated as store-houses for provisions, etc. The Tartar General has given no reply to the Russians, as he did not know what to say to this unreasonable request. It is further said that Tseng-chi has decided to remain at his post, no matter what happens.

A native paper is informed by a Foochow despatch that a Japanese squadron consisting of five warships has arrived at the coast of Formosa with the object of guarding that island and preventing Russian squadrons from combining.

THE JAPANESE-KOREAN PROTOCOL.

The following is the text of the Protocol signed on the 23rd ult. between Japan and Korea:—

Mr. Gonsuke Hayashi, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, and Major-General Yachi Yung, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, per interim, of His Majesty the Emperor of Korea, being respectively duly empowered for the purpose, have agreed upon the following articles:—

Art. I.—For the purpose of maintaining a permanent and solid friendship between Japan and Korea, and firmly establishing peace in the Far East, the Imperial Government of Korea shall place full confidence in the Imperial Government of Japan, and adopt the advice of the latter in regard to improvements in administration.

Art. II.—The Imperial Government of Japan shall, in a spirit of firm friendship, ensure the safety and repose of the Imperial House of Korea.

Art. III.—The Imperial Government of Japan definitively guarantees the independence and territorial integrity of the Korean Empire.

Art. IV.—In case the welfare of the Imperial House of Korea, or the territorial integrity of Korea, is endangered by the aggression of a third Power or internal disturbances, the Imperial Government of Japan shall immediately take such necessary measures as circumstances require, and in such case, the Imperial Government of Korea shall give full facilities to promote all action of the Imperial

Japanese Government. The Imperial Government of Japan may, for the attainment of the above-mentioned object, occupy, when the circumstances require it, such places as may be necessary from strategic points of view.

Art. V.—The Government of the two countries shall not, in the future, without mutual consent, conclude with a third Power such an arrangement as may be contrary to the principles of present protocol.

Art. VI.—Details in connection with present protocol shall be arranged, as circumstances at maturity, between the Representative of Japan and the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of Korea.

BRITAIN RESPONSIBLE!

The *Bircheyevskaya Vedomosti* (S. Petersburg) declared that the moral responsibility for an outbreak of war, should such take place, would fall upon British diplomacy, which, it said, had hypnotised the Japanese with promises that can never be realised concerning Korea and Manchuria.

The *Petersburgskaya Vedomosti* accuses Great Britain of having violated neutrality by affording the Argentine cruisers bought by Japan the protection of her flag, and by supplying the vessels with crews. By this action, the journal adds, Great Britain compromised the success of the diplomatic negotiations, inasmuch as she deprived the Tokyo Government of the possibility of resisting a violent bellicose impulse on the part of the Chauvinist section of the Japanese people, whom the attitude of Great Britain inspired with the hope, and even the certainty, of material British support.

SALE OF PONIES.

AN AUCTION IN QUEEN'S ROAD.

Between 40 and 50 ponies were sold by public roup opposite the City Hall in Queen's Road Central yesterday afternoon, the auction being conducted by Mr. T. F. Hough, of Messrs. Hughes and Hough (auctioneers). The fact that Manila affords a good market for China ponies had an influence on the bidding, the prices in many instances being very fair. Among those sold were Manila, the winner of the Chinese Club Cup; Standard, the winner of the "Fiscal" Cup, and second in the Spring Stakes; Chantagun, winner of the Wong-nei-chong Stakes, second in the "Blake" Challenge Cup, and third in the Spring Stakes; "Eclipse," second in the Chinese Club Cup, and second in the "Fiscal" Cup; Modesty, third in the Lusitano Cup; H.E. Mr. May's Blue Skin and Yellow Skin, and many others with familiar names. Results of the sale were as follows:—

Neddy (China pony) \$30, Mr. Ah Fook.
Dunayagun (China pony) \$65, Mr. Cheong.
Dormouse (China pony) \$165, Mr. Seth.
Colonist (China pony) \$110, Mr. Wood.
Quebec (Griffin) \$30, Mr. Smith.
Doris Castle (Griffin; not raced) \$170, Mr. Gegg.
Comblus (Sub. Griffin; not raced) \$50, Mr. J. Lysaught.
Persistence \$30, Mr. McIntyre.
A chestnut country-bred mare \$140, Mr. Cheong.
Protection China pony) \$35, Mr. J. Lysaught.
Retaliation (China pony) \$35, Mr. Chang.
Wah.
Fair Trade (China pony) \$35, Mr. Gegg.
Manila (China pony) \$210, Mr. Forest.
Weissenkabe (China pony) \$50, Mr. J. Lysaught.
Zufall (China pony) \$100, Mr. Patterson.
Fesh (China pony) \$90, Mr. W. G. Clarke.
The Elder (China pony) \$65, Mr. Ah Fook.
The Bailie (China pony) \$105, Mr. Wood.
Blue Skin (China pony) \$75, Mr. Clarke.
Yellow Skin (China pony) \$120, Mr. Gegg.
Spero (White Griffin) \$30, Mr. Cheong.
Standard (Dun Griffin) \$175, Mr. Clarke.
Modesty (Chestnut Griffin) \$55, Mr. Heckford.
Powder Puff (Grey Griffin) \$140, Mr. Tooker.
Chantagun \$205, Mr. Cooper.
Sioux (late Primo) \$31, Mr. Chow Kong Foo.
Casagode \$65, Mr. Lysaught.
Arranapogue \$165, Mr. Gaskell.
Mabokibei \$30, Mr. Lysaught.
Butcher Boy (Waler gelding) \$35, Mr. J. Ross.
Kitty (Waler mare) \$340, Mr. Brutton.
Snippet (small Yunnan pony) \$55, Mr. Ellis.
Kadorio.
Talbot (China pony) \$75, Mr. J. Lysaught.
Eclipse (China pony) \$110, Mr. W. Ingles.
Sirius (China Griffin) \$35, Mr. J. Lysaught.
Turbine \$100, Mr. Rutherford.
Videlicot (China pony) \$75, Mr. J. Lysaught.
Growler (China pony) \$30, The China Import & Export Banking Co.
Lancer (Arab) \$60, Mr. Carlowitz.
Alarm \$35, Dr. Tien Tung.
Sentry \$70, Mr. J. Lysaught.
Regret \$35, Mr. Lee King Tong.

ADMIRAL GRENET EXPECTED AT HONGKONG.

Admiral Grenet, of the Italian Navy, is expected by the German mail to-day; he is to take over command of the Italian China Squadron. Admiral Grenet has been Naval attaché at London, and was out here five years ago in command of the China Squadron, having been stationed in Far Eastern waters for over a year. He was recalled just before the Boxer outbreak, leaving but one Italian war-ship behind. Had he been at Tientsin with his five ships he could have landed 1,500 men, and placed them at the disposal of Admiral Seymour, who was unable to undermine his ships to such an extent as to leave them unfit for fighting. Italy, on the other hand, has little interests out here, while her mercantile marine is to be defended in Far Eastern waters is insignificant. When our representative visited Chev. Volpicelli, the Italian Consul, yesterday afternoon he opined that it was a great pity the Admiral was recalled at that time; events, of course, could not be foreseen.

REVIEWS.

Korea. By ANGUS HAMILTON. London William Heinemann.

Most assuredly Mr. Hamilton could not have chosen a better time at which to bring out his book on Korea than now, when the eyes of all the world are turned in the direction of that little-known country, where stirring events are already occurring and may be expected to occur increasingly for a long time to come. He has, moreover, not only chosen his time well, but he has also placed a good book before the public. Mr. Hamilton writes well and interestingly alike of Korea's people and of its scenery—about which latter, by the way, he is quite enthusiastic. Certainly in parts it must merit his eulogies. About the Koreans themselves Mr. Hamilton does not find it possible to rhapsodize; ignorance and filth are not pleasing characteristics in any nation, and the Koreans show them to excess. Yet the author is not unsympathetic or unfair; only he cannot suppress the truth. The most important sections of the book, however, are those dealing with the political side of the Korean question. Mr. Hamilton discusses British, American, French, Belgian, German, Russian, and Japanese influences in Korea, naturally devoting most attention to the two last-named influences. He sketches the unending struggle of Japan and Russia for predominance at Seoul and throughout the country. The story is a striking one, and it has, of course, just now reached its most exciting scene, in which the future of Korea must be settled, if not finally, at least for a long time to come. Mr. Hamilton carries the narrative down to the 23rd October last, when a Japanese warship dropped anchor in the Yalu estuary near Yung-ampho, as a counter-demonstration to Russia's intrigues and movements at that place. What has happened since, or the outlines at least of what has happened, we know. It is to be noted that Mr. Hamilton severely censures the conduct of the Japanese in Korea toward the natives, and insists that, if the relations between the Powers are to continue upon a satisfactory footing in Korea, it will be necessary for the Japanese Government to remedy existing abuses. He says that it is the sum of the Japanese nation which settled down on Korea. It behoves Japan to get rid of this reproach.

In the chapters which are devoted to the treaty ports, commerce, and finance, the writer has got together much valuable information, and has contrived at the same time to avoid the dullness of mere statistics. He is not encouraging to British readers in his remarks on the loss of Korean trade by British merchants and shippers. He quotes figures to show that of the 1,160,865 tons of steam shipping entered at the open ports of Korea during 1902, 877,193 tons were Japanese, 165,782 Korean, 101,832 Russian, and 11,993 British. And he remarks that of the carrying trade of the Far East in general, the figures which support our pre-eminence are misleading. "If the true conditions were made manifest, it would be seen that, so far from leading the shipping of the world in the Far East, Great Britain could claim but a small proportion of the freightage carried. Although we may own the ships, neither our markets nor our manufactures are associated with their cargoes." Mr. Hamilton dwells strongly on the necessity of securing a British nominee as supervisor of the maritime customs. His sketch of Mr. McLeavy Brown, the present Chief Commissioner, is well worth reading. The point stands out clearly that Mr. Brown is a most remarkable man, who has done more for Korea than anyone else, Korean or foreign, to keep the tottering country from falling in ruin. How he has done it still remains a marvel after reading Mr. Hamilton's able description.

Korea is excellently illustrated from photographs, has a large map of the country, and is in every way a credit to its publisher. We may mention that the price is 15/-, at which it should command a good sale, especially just now.

A History of Japan. By JAMES MURDOCH, M.A., and ISHOU YAMAGATA. Kobe: Kobe Chronicle Office.

THE full title of this work is *A History of Japan during the Century of Early Foreign Intercourse (1542-1651)*. At the end Mr. Murdoch announces that he proposes to continue his task in a future volume, a promise which will be listened to with pleasure. Mr. Murdoch's name as a writer on Japanese historical subjects is well known in Japan and in a less degree outside that country. A certain amount of his work has seen the light, we believe, in the columns of the *Kobe Chronicle*, the Editor of which paper has seen the pages of the work before us through the press. Of Mr. Ishou Yamagata Mr. Murdoch says that besides being responsible for the maps (which we must state are of first-rate quality and splendidly executed) he supplied him with thousands of pages of translations from Japanese authorities; and he further compiled the Index.

It would be impossible without devoting a great deal of space—more, in fact, than in these times of war news and war rumours could be given to a single review—to do full justice to Messrs. Murdoch's and Yamagata's work. It is exhaustive on the period which it covers, and there seems no reason why it should be superseded by any English work of a similar kind. Further, though it is full, it is not diffuse nor tedious. The only grave fault which mars it is one of style, for Mr. Murdoch is too apt to drop into slang or similar unworthy language, bringing the discriminating reader up with a sharp shock occasionally. This would be easy enough to avoid, and we trust that Mr. Murdoch in a future edition will strike out some of his less dignified expressions. His *History*

of Japan is too good a book to suffer from the imputation of slipshod style in places.

The tale which Mr. Murdoch and his collaborator have to tell is one of notable interest, that of the first contact of a remarkable people like the Japanese (for remarkable they have been from the beginning of their history until the present day) with the pioneers of Western religion and civilization in the Far East. It may be noted that Mr. Murdoch does not write in a spirit of thorough sympathy with the early missionaries. He is keenly alive to their faults indeed, and takes a very different view of some of their actions from what they themselves and their usual European critics took. Nevertheless his judgement is on the whole very fair and impartial. He certainly endeavours to do justice to some of the Japanese historical characters who suffered through the pens of their missionary adversaries; but, all the same, he does not attempt to disguise the many faults of such men as Hideyoshi, etc. His character-drawing of the peasant Tokiehiro, who afterwards became the hero Hideyoshi, is an admirable piece of work. The story of his rise to the position of master of Japan is one of thrilling interest. It is very curious in these days when we are reading of Japanese torpedo attacks on the Russian fleet at Port Arthur, of their naval gunnery, of their infantry trained on German principles, and of their regulations with regard to war correspondents, to turn back to the old days when the gift of a few arquebuses by Christian missionaries enabled one small *daimyo* to exalt himself at the expense of his neighbours, or when the fighting Buddhist monks of Negoro were a power to be reckoned with in war. There is a wonderful drama in old Japanese history, which is only intensified by the outward entire break between it and modern days. Yet we know that the spirit of *daimyo* and *samurai* is not dead, and it is therefore interesting to read of its manifestations in the old feudal times and to compare them with those of new Japan. Mr. Murdoch's book helps the reader to do this, and he deserves our thanks therefore. He and his collaborator are to be complimented on their achievement.

The manner in which the work has been turned out by the *Kobe Chronicle* office is more than creditable; and as we have already stated, the maps which accompany the text are most excellent—and, moreover, are on paper that does not tear away from the book like the average map.

The Home Mechanic. By JOHN WRIGHT. London: John Murray.

This is a work which will be found most useful by all who pursue any branch of mechanics in the home. The author explains that when a boy has experienced the greatest difficulty in obtaining information on many of the simplest pieces of work; his friends could not tell him, and the guide-books were so technical that he could not understand them, with the result that he adopted many of the dodges of amateurs to make his work look better than it really was, such as filling a bad joint with putty carefully coloured to match the wood, and so on. But, as he explains, he has since then had the good fortune to be regularly taught in a large engineering works how tools should be used; therefore amateurs can accept with confidence the teachings which are contained in his book. In it there are many illustrative diagrams, and a full index makes reference easy. Messrs. Kelly & Walsh have the book on sale.

PAKHOL.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Pakhol, 23rd February.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL KILLED BY ROBBERS. News having reached Loongmoon on the 11th instant that a band of robbers were encamped at a neighbouring village, called Sam Liang Wan, the Brigadier-General, or Loongmoon *Hip-Poi*, immediately proceeded there at the head of an expeditionary party. On reaching the village he was informed that the miscreants had left for the next village, called Ping Nyan. He continued the march thither in double haste. The robbers, on the approach of the soldiers, showed a bold front, firing on the troops with such determination that some forty men and the Brigadier-General were killed, and the remainder of the force, being then demoralized, escaped to Yanchow. A telegram was at once despatched to Pakhol for assistance, and the *An-lan* was despatched to Yanchow, with only a few available men, under the command of the garrison here. The *An-lan* has since returned to this port after landing the few men at Yanchow, and confirmed the news of the disaster which befel the expedition. The Brigadier-General is named Foo Kin Wan, a native of Loongmoon, being specially appointed by the Viceroy of Canton as a fit man for the post only a few months ago.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—

On the 2nd at 11.58 a.m. The barometer has fallen considerably in Japan, slightly in S. China, and risen in N. China.

The depression noted yesterday has moved Eastward into the Yellow Sea.

Gradients are slight over the Pacific and the China Sea, and light variable breezes will prevail.

Forecast:—Light variable winds; overcast, dull.

SUPREME COURT.

Wednesday, 2nd March.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR WILLIAM M. GOODHAM (CHIEF JUSTICE).

CHIU CHAN SI v. TANG FAI WOON.

In this case Chiu Chan Si, executrix of the estate of Chiu Tuk Hi, deceased, sued Tang Fai Woon for one-ninth share in the Po Chang firm, 127, Jervois Street.

Hon. H.E. Pollock, K.C. (instructed by Mr. C. E. Benvis, of Messrs. Wilkinsons and Grist), appeared for the plain tiff, and Mr. M. W. Slade, (instructed by Mr. L. Piper, of Messrs. Johnston, Stokes and Master), represented the defendant.

Mr. Pollock explained that the matter in dispute was as to whether the executrix of Chiu Tuk Hi, or the defendant was entitled to a one-ninth share in the Po Chang firm. The share originally belonged to a man named Chai Tuk Hing, brother of the deceased Chiu Tuk Hi, and was one of the original partners of the firm, which started twenty or thirty years ago. Chai Tuk Hing died somewhere about 1890 or 1891, leaving behind him his wife, Chui Wong Shi, and a son, Chui Kwok Fung, who was about 28 years of age. At the time of his death Chai Tuk Hing was indebted to the Po Chang firm in the sum of \$2,900. After his death the partners in the Po Chang firm were anxious that the debt should be paid off, and they pressed Chui Kwok Fung, who, as the only son, they regarded as standing in his shoes, for the money. Chui Kwok Fung ultimately sold to Chui Tuk Hi his father's shares in the Po Chang business for \$2,400. This transfer was made with the consent of the partners of the firm and with the sanction of Chui Wong Shi, the widow. Chui Tuk Hi paid to Chui Kwok Fung \$200 in cash, and took upon himself the liability for the debt of \$2,200. An agreement was made, between Chui Kwok Fung and Chui Tuk Hi, on April 14, 1892, under which Chui Tuk Hi received a one-ninth share in the Po Chang firm on payment of \$2,400. After the transfer of the share, Chui Tuk Hi received over Tacks 48 in connection with the share, and afterwards received various payments in goods and money, which were debited against the share. Further hearing was adjourned.

POLICE COURT.

Wednesday, 2nd March.

BEFORE MR. T. SERCOMBE SMITH (POLICE MAGISTRATE).

STABBING CASE.

Romaned from the 17th ult., the case in which one J. P. Murphy charged one J. Riley with stabbing him, in a Chinese restaurant at 82, Queen's Road Central, was resumed at the Magistracy yesterday, when John Murray, sworn, testified, but very reluctantly, that the defendant was sitting in the restaurant when the complainant came in, and that the two had words, and quarrelled. Murphy striking Riley about the face. Riley told Murphy to keep quiet, but he would not do so, and he finally lost his temper, when struck again, and then the stabbing occurred. Witness did not see where the knife came from. He saw the defendant take his hand quickly out of his pocket, but did not see if there was a knife in it. That was after the complainant had struck the defendant.

It was very difficult to get the evidence from this witness, and His Worship told him that he was telling the story very reluctantly, but he must remember that he had a public duty to perform and was there to assist the ends of justice. Witness remarked that he thought it a disgrace to be obliged to come to Court. His Worship said it was quite otherwise—and said that if the complainant left the Court the witness would probably speak more freely. Complainant was accordingly requested to retire, and the witness then spoke more freely, but added nothing new to the above testimony. Su Sing, the proprietor of the house, said that the complainant came in and was drunk, and played the fool with the men in the house, and hit an old man, when defendant warned him to keep quiet and not strike an old man. They then had a fight, when witness heard the complainant call out, "I'm stabbed," and defendant ran downstairs. Witness did not see anything in defendant's hand. Other evidence was led to prove that both parties were more or less drunk and that when taken to the Central Station defendant had several bruises on his face, and complainant had a small wound on the right side.

In his defence defendant said that he was under the influence of liquor. Had been so for three days, and when he went to the restaurant he lay back on a couch and went to sleep. He was awakened by a terrible noise, and found complainant interfering with an old man, and appeared as if he was trying to throw him downstairs. He remonstrated, when complainant struck him on the head, and he knew nothing more until he came on the path outside, and was being kicked. He called out for help, and someone picked him up and put him in a chair and took him to the Central Station, where he was shown a knife and told he was charged with stabbing the complainant. He knew nothing about the knife or about any stabbing. The next morning he was placed in the prison hospital, where he had been since. He prayed His Worship to deal leniently with him.

Taking all the facts into consideration His Worship said that there was no doubt defendant had stabbed the complainant, but under some provocation, and he thought a month's hard labour would meet the ends of justice.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

[FROM SOUTHERN SOURCES.]

THE WAR.—EFFECT ON RUSSIA.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* states that there are fifty degrees of frost in Siberia. The Russian soldiers who are on trains on freight cars have suffered intensely from the cold, and many have been frozen to death. The commissariat throughout Eastern Asia is hopelessly disorganised, and the Russian troops are starving.

Continued reports are to hand of the hardships suffered by the Russians in Manchuria. The railway traffic is disorganised. The Mongolian cattle are suffering from cattle-plagues.

IS REVOLUTION IN SIGHT?

The *S. Petersburg* correspondent of the *S. James's Gazette* states that the revolutionary parties of Russia are debating as to whether or not now is the moment to seize the opportunity and overthrow the bureaucracy which oppresses them. The Poles, Armenians, and Georgians are all in favour of prompt action in the matter.

At Baku, while the Russians were praying for success in the war, a mob of Armenians threw a bomb during the religious services, killing three persons and wounding many.

COUNT JAMES DUFFEY FAINTS.

The *Berlin Vossische Zeitung* states that when Japan broke relations with Russia Count Lamondoff fainted at the news. Knowing the state of Russia's unpreparedness, the Tsar exclaimed that a veritable catastrophe had befallen the nation. His repeated expressions of disquietude at the idea of war have vexed the populace, who are accusing him of lack of patriotism.

"THE CAUSE OF THE JUST."

Viceroy Alexieff has issued a proclamation to the troops at Port Arthur in which he says:—"God has always upheld the cause of the just. He is doing so now."

RUSSIA AND JAPAN AT ST. LOUIS.

Russia has abandoned her intention of exhibiting at the St. Louis Exposition. Japan immediately snapped up the space for an enlarged exhibit. American enthusiasm for Japan has thus been intensified.

WANTED.—A BIG LOAN.

It is now known to be imperative that Russia must borrow one thousand million francs, and that the Russian Government finds it difficult to get credit. It is reported that Russia is arranging a loan of twenty millions sterling at five per cent. The Vanderbills are interested in these negotiations.—*Straits Times*.

THE WEIHAUW STORY.

The utmost indignation prevails in London at a statement emanating from St. Petersburg that the Japanese were allowed to use Weihaui as a base in the recent naval operations. A reference was made to Sir Cyprian Bridge, who cables an absolute denial.

17th February.

The bitterness in Russia against England is increasing daily, and in spite of the denial of the British Admiral at Weihaui, the legend is still universally believed.

RUSSIAN OPINION.

The *Times* Moscow correspondent says that Russian opinion is indifferent to the war and uninterested.

BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.

Parliamentary opinion approves of Lord Lansdowne suggesting to Count Benckendorff that Russia should give evidence of her intention to keep her promises.

ADMIRAL ALEXIEFF'S ORDER.

Admiral Alexieff has issued a stirring order to the Army and Navy, and orders the Russian forces to unite for the coming struggle, on which so much depends. He reminds them that the eyes of the Tsar and of the whole world are upon them, and that the glory of their country is at stake.—*Bangkok Gazette*.

CRICKET.

In the return match against New South Wales Warburton's team won by 278.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.

The liabilities of Messrs. William Watson are now estimated at between six hundred and seven hundred thousand pounds.

INTERNATIONAL LAW.

JAPANESE JURIST'S CRITICISM OF RECENT EVENTS.

Mr. Akiyama, Counselor in the Japanese War Office, who was recently appointed to an important post as being an authority on international law, has granted an interview to the representative of a vernacular paper. In the course of the interview, the *Kobe Chronicle* reports, Mr. Akiyama, referring to the report that Mr. Motono, Japanese Minister at Paris, had made inquiries regarding the coming at Jitsui of three Russian war-ships since the opening of the war, said if there was any truth in the report that the contract to coal had been granted before the declaration of war, the action admitted by the French Government was clearly an infraction of the law of nations, because treaties and contracts made before the opening of hostilities became void automatically with the outbreak of war, and a third party was bound by its obligations immediately it made a declaration of neutrality. A similar question arose in the eighteenth century, but of late years no country in the world had violated international law in a matter where the facts were so clear. When war broke out between Sweden and Russia in the eighteenth century, Denmark, in observance of a treaty, gave Russia military assistance. Sweden immediately protested to Denmark against this action, and Great Britain intervened, the result being that Denmark discontinued rendering assistance, and the dispute was settled. Thus even a treaty openly published became void on a declaration of war, and a private contract would be no more valid in such a case. This is admitted by all international jurists, and the ignorance of the French Government was surprising if it had really given such an explanation.

"Appropos of this," proceeded Mr. Akiyama, "I should add that from newspaper reports it appears the Emperor of Russia regards the action of the Japanese fleet in attacking Port Arthur before a declaration of war to be unjustified, and certain French papers pass similar criticism. But M. Maunier, the well-known Russian jurist, and all other authorities in the law of nations, agree that a declaration of war is not necessarily required before the opening of hostilities. A declaration of war was generally considered necessary in the period between the twelfth and eighteenth centuries, but since that time the custom has not been rigidly observed. In the Anglo-American War of 1812, the American-Mexico War of 1846, the Franco-Chinese War of 1872, and the Russo-Japanese War of 1904, hostilities began in all cases before a declaration of war was made."

NOTICE.

Owing to the Great Increase in the Furniture Business of Messrs. ACHEE & CO., we are requested by them to Request Management of the Photographic Business hitherto carried on in their name on our behalf. From this date we will continue the Photographic business at the same place under the name of

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[63]

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[56]

LAYMEN AS WAR MINISTERS.

Lord Cromer has an interesting article in the new *Nineteenth Century* and *After* on Lord Wolsey's autobiography—*The Story of a Soldier's Life*. Combating Lord Wolsey's assertion that a layman is no more fit to be Secretary of State for War than a general is to take charge of a hospital, Lord Cromer reminds us that he, a civilian, had to be "ultimately responsible for the maintenance and arm, to some extent, for the movements of an army of some 25,000 men in the field" during Lord Kitchener's campaign against the Khalifa. He says:—

"I have no wish to disparage the strategical and tactical ability which were displayed in the conduct of the campaign. It is, however, a fact that no occasion arose for the display of any great skill in these branches of military knowledge. When once the British and Egyptian troops were brought face to face with the enemy, there could—unless the conditions under which they fought were altogether extraordinary—be little doubt of the result. The speedy and successful issue of the campaign depended, in fact, almost entirely upon the methods adopted for overcoming the very exceptional difficulties connected with the supply and transport of the troops. The main quality required to meet these difficulties was a good head for business. By one of those fortunate accidents which have been frequent in the history of Anglo-Saxon enterprise, a man was found equal to the occasion. Lord Kitchener of Khartum won his well-deserved peerage because he was a good man of business; he looked carefully after all important detail, and he enforced economy."

"My own merits, such as they were, were of a purely negative character. They may be summed up in a single phrase. I abstained from mischievous activity, and I acted as a check on the interference of others. I had full confidence in the abilities of the commander, whom I had practically myself chosen, and, except when he asked for my assistance, I left him entirely alone. I encouraged him to pay no attention to those vexatious bureaucratic formalities with which, under the slang phrase of 'red tape,' our military system is overburdened. I exercised some little control over the demands for stores which were sent to the London War Office; and the mere fact that these demands passed through my hands, besides being in accordance with existing regulations—a point to which I attached but slight importance—it had been authorised by the Sirdar, probably tended to check wastefulness in that quarter where it was most to be feared. Beyond this I did nothing, and I found—somewhat to my own astonishment—that with my ordinary staff of four diplomatic secretaries, the general direction of a war of no inconsiderable dimensions added but little to my ordinary labours."

"I do not say that this system would always work as successfully as was the case during the Khartum campaign. The facts, as I have already said, were peculiar. The commander, on whom everything practically depended, was a man of marked military and administrative ability. Nevertheless, I feel certain that Lord Kitchener would bear me out in saying that there was a case in which general civilian control, far from exercising any detrimental effect, was on the whole beneficial."

Lord Cromer protests in conclusion against the adoption in this country of the militarist ideas that have too much vogue on the Continent.

SHIPPING NOTES.

THE WEATHER.

Yesterday unpleasant weather was experienced—that is fog—some eight hours to the south-east, while to the north it was clear within a very short distance of Hongkong. The depression, in fact, was quite local. The sun crept out between the showers, making the surroundings bright, and the state of atmosphere deceptive.

ADMIRALTY COAL.

The Admiralty yesterday received over 5,000 tons of Welsh coal from Barry Dock by the British steamer *Saint Nicholas*. The *Saint Nicholas*'s last port was Sabany; she had a fine passage from thence to Hongkong.

A DUTCH STEAMER.

A Dutch steamer, the *Edipon*, arrived from Liverpool yesterday with a heavy cargo for distribution at various Far Eastern ports. Though belonging to a well-known British firm (Alfred Holt), of which Messrs. Butterfield and Swire are local agents, she flies the Dutch flag. Beside the large number of "Blue Funnel" liners under the red ensign quite a number have foreign colours.

THE "FRITHJOF."

The Norwegian steamer *Frithjof* arrived from Shanghai in ballast yesterday. She experienced fine weather.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The E. & A. steamer *Australian*, from Sydney, &c., left Port Darwin on the 1st inst. for Manila and this port.

The steamer *Saint Bede* left Singapore for Manila on the 29th ult., en route to this port.

The N.G.L. steamer *Ischia* left Singapore for this port on the 1st inst., and may be expected here on the 6th inst.

The steamer *Arratoon Apar*, from Calcutta, left Singapore for this port on the 2nd inst., p.m.



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Hongkong, 18th February, 1904.

[53]

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Hongkong, 3rd March, 1904. [640]

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(First Floor) 50, Des Vaux Road, Central.
Hongkong, 12th December, 1903. [3434]

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THE LEADING MINERAL WATER OF THE EAST
Bottled in Japan by H. E. REYNOLDS & Co.

BEWARE OF JAPANESE IMITATIONS.
F. BLACKHEAD & CO., AGENTS.
Hongkong, 31st July, 1903. [449]

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HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

MONTHLY MEETING.

(Concluded.)
CABLE COMPANIES AND CUSTOMERS'
DEPOSITS.

The following correspondence was laid on the
table:-
Hongkong, 9th January, 1904.

A. R. Lowe, Esq., Secretary,
Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.
Dear Sir,-With reference to our letter of the
29th August regarding the telegram depos-
sit system, we are instructed by the Companies'
management at Shanghai to state that, in reply
to your letter of the 28th August, the Companies'
respective board of directors have wired that
they have decided that the whole of the interest
allowed by the bank shall be paid to the
depositors.
The Companies trust that this concession will
be considered by the Chamber as satisfactorily
settling the question, the more so as only a
small minority of the Companies' clients have
expressed any dissatisfaction with the new
system. We are, dear Sir, Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) J. M. Beck,
Superintendent, Eastern Extension Telegraph
Co.
(Sd.) OLAF NIELSEN,
Superintendent, Great Northern Telegraph
Co.

Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.
Hongkong, 20th January, 1904.

Sir,-I am directed to acknowledge the
receipt of your letter of the 9th instant in
reply to my letter of the 28th August last on
the subject of customers' deposits, and I am to
inform you that the decision of your respective
board of directors to refund the whole of the
interest on the deposits to the depositors cannot
be regarded by the committee of this Chamber
in the light of a concession as you letter informs,
but rather as a tardy act of restitution of an
imposition which should not have been made in
the first instance by your companies, and further
I am to point out that the mere fact of so few
of your clients having expressed any dissatis-
faction with the new system does not carry
much weight with my Committee, as it was well
known that this Chamber would take the
matter up, and naturally many members
accordingly refrained from openly expressing
their dissatisfaction.

It is a matter of regret that your administra-
tion has ignored the main point at issue, which
was the rehabilitation of the old system, and my
committee again beg you to give this matter
your further consideration.

Should this not be acceptable to you I am
to draw your attention to paragraph 2 in my
previous letter, which runs as follows:-

"In fixing the deposit at the average cost
of one month's telegrams it must be apparent
to you that the advantage is all on your side.
The utmost surely your Companies can demand
is cash on deposit of a telegram immediately
before its transmission. The month's deposit
you require means that for the best part of the
month the sender of telegrams will have a
balance in his credit in your books. From the
balance in his credit in your books. From the
nature of your business it is unreasonable to
ask him to give your Companies this credit, nor
does it appear necessary in such cases where there
is no question as to the financial standing of
the firm, or individual, with whom you are in
business relations. It would certainly make
the transaction a more equitable one if the
deposit now required was reduced to one-half."

The reduction of the deposit claimed by one-
half would, as pointed out, make the attitude of
your administration a more equitable one, and
the committee of this Chamber will be glad to
learn that you can meet the wishes of the
mercantile community to this extent if your
administration is unable to meet them in the
fuller sense represented above.

Several members of this Chamber have expressed
surprise at the length of time found
necessary to arrive at a decision in this matter.
My committee trust that the further recon-
sideration of their representations now desired
may be communicated to them with the least
possible delay.

I am to point out that this correspondence
will be published in due course in the monthly
minutes of the Chamber of Commerce. I have
the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient servant,
(Sd.) A. R. Lowe, Secretary.

J. M. Beck, Esq., Superintendent, Eastern
Extension Telegraph Co.,
Olaf Nielsen, Esq., Superintendent, Great
Northern Telegraph Co.

Hongkong Station,
21st January, 1904.

Dear Sir,-We have to acknowledge receipt
of your letter dated the 20th instant, and to
state that the same is being submitted to the
Companies' Management at Shanghai. We are,
dear Sir, Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) J. M. Beck,
Superintendent, E. E. Tel. Co.
(Sd.) OLAF NIELSEN,
Superintendent, G. N. Tel. Co.
A. R. Lowe Esq.,
Secretary, Hongkong General Chamber
of Commerce.

Hongkong Station,
4th February, 1904.

Dear Sir,-We beg to acknowledge receipt
of your letter of the 20th ultimo on the sub-
ject of the telegram deposit account. In reply
therefore we are instructed to state that the
Companies are not prepared to admit that the
present system is in any respect inequitable, or
that the refund of the whole interest to the
depositors does not constitute a real concession
seeing that the Companies will thereby lose all
interest on the amounts due to them until the
monthly accounts have been settled.

The Companies regret that they are unable
to meet the views of the committee with regard
to the rehabilitation of the old system, as the
separate working arrangements which the
Companies have recently inaugurated render
the said system impracticable.

In order, however, as far as possible to meet
the wishes of the committee the Companies are
willing to reduce the amount of the deposit to
one-half, on the understanding that the Com-
panies reserve the right to render half monthly
accounts. We are, dear Sir, Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) J. M. Beck,
Superintendent, E. E. Tel. Co.
(Sd.) OLAF NIELSEN,
Superintendent, G. N. Tel. Co.
A. R. Lowe, Esq.,
Secretary, Hongkong General Chamber
of Commerce.

The Chairman said that though the result of
the correspondence was not entirely as satisfac-
tory as could have been wished, still better
terms had been obtained from the Companies
than they had at first imposed on the com-
munity.

EXPLOSIVES ON BOARD STEAMERS IN THE HARBOUR.

The following letter was read:-
Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.
Hongkong, 26th January, 1904.

Sir,-I am directed to acknowledge the
receipt of your letter of the 11th ultimo enclosing
copy of the new regulations issued by the
Acting Harbour Master for the guidance of
officers in his department in dealing with vessels
arriving in the harbour and carrying small
quantities of dangerous goods.

(2) In reply I am instructed to state that
the Committee of this Chamber regret the
Government's inability to carry out more fully
their suggestions for the greater relaxation of
the law in this matter so as to allow vessels to
proceed direct to their berths in cases where
the quantity of ammunition carried is small,
and I am to point out that unless the Harbour
Office official boards a vessel immediately on
arrival, and before anchoring, the efficiency of
the new regulations will be much impaired, un-
less the master of a vessel carrying dangerous
goods in small quantities not exceeding those
laid down in regulation No. 1 is free to carry on
to the ordinary anchorage without fear of a
fine being imposed.

The Committee have every wish that the
Government should know of all ammunition
arriving in the Colony as to control the
movements of such goods, but they are unable
to supply the information collected by the
boarding officers from the master of a vessel
waiting to be allowed to anchor should be any
more accurate than that obtained in the same
manner after their arrival at the ordinary mer-
chant vessel anchorage, particularly as a permit
is required to land dangerous goods even in
small quantities. They therefore trust that
His Excellency the Officer Administering the
Government will authorize the adoption of the
new regulations of a clause suggested in the
latter half of paragraph 2 so as to allow the
vessel to proceed direct to her anchorage or
wharf. I have the honour to be, Sir, your
obedient servant,
(Sd.) A. R. Lowe, Secretary.

Hon. A. M. Thomson,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

JAPANESE MARKETS AND HONGKONG SUGAR.
[Copy.]
To the Editor of the "Daily Press."
Japanese Consulate,
Hongkong, 16th January.

Sir,-In the leading article of your to-day's
issue, a mention was made about Japan market's
being closed against the refined sugar of Hong-
kong by prohibitive tariffs, and as I consider
this statement is apt to give one rather an
erroneous impression of the real fact, I request
you to spare your valuable space for this letter
for the existing tariffs which came into
force on 1st January, 1899, are as follows:-

Up to No. 14 Dutch Standard, 5 per cent. ad.
val., or 240 yen per picul.
From No. 15 to 20, 10 per cent. ad. val., or
748 yen per picul.
Upward No. 20, 10 per cent. ad. val., or
827 yen per picul.

Apart from the import duty, the consumption
tax is equally payable by imported sugar as well
as home products. Thus the advantage derived
by the Japanese sugar refiners under the exist-
ing tariffs is limited to the difference of 5 per
cent. between the import duty on raw sugar
and that on refined. Furthermore, this dis-
advantage had originally been aimed not
against the free Hongkong sugar but against
the bounty-fed Continental sugar with which
Japan's markets had been "dumped" for some
time past.

In spite of the difference in the import duty
mentioned above, during the year 1902 as much
as five and a half million yen's worth of refined
sugar was imported into Japan from Hongkong
and other places.

I trust I have already given sufficient reasons
to be able to claim that so far as sugar tariff
of Japan are concerned, they are not "prohibi-
tive," though they are, no doubt, to some extent
"preferential." - Yours, etc.,
MASANICHI NOMA,
Consul for Japan.

Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce,
2nd February, 1904.

Sir,-With reference to your letter to the
Editor of the Hongkong Daily Press dated 16th
ultimo, on the subject of the treatment of Hong-
kong manufacture sugar in Japan, I am in-
structed to draw your attention to an apparent
inaccuracy in your figures relating to the im-
port duties. It appears that in the spring of
last year the import duty on sugar entering
Japan under No. 15 Dutch Standard was raised
from 394 yen to 271 yen per 100 Japanese kins.
Further the kin being only equal to 1.32507 lbs.
avoi., the duty works out at fractionally more
per picul of 133 1/3 lbs. than the figure in your
letter shows.

The following figures show clearly to what
extent the Hongkong refiners are discriminated
against by the Japanese Government:-
Japanese refiners' import raw
sugar and pay ... yen 271 duty.
Japanese refiners refine raw sugar
and receive a drawback of ... yen 271 duty.

Japanese refiners pay consump-
tion tax on refined sugars ... yen 1.60 2.20 2.80
(according to quality)

Total tax on Japanese refined
sugars ... yen 1.60 2.20 2.80

Hongkong refiners im-
port refined sugar and
pay import duty ... yen 271 748 827
(according to quality)

Hongkong refiners im-
port refined sugar and
pay consumption tax ... yen 1.60 2.20 2.80
(according to quality)

Total Tax on Hongkong
refined sugars ... yen 1.371 2.918 3.627

Difference in favour of
Japanese refined sugar yen 271 748 827

This Chamber understands that as a matter
of fact, very little refined sugar under No. 14
Dutch Standard is imported into Japan and the
higher duties of yen 748 and yen 827 represent
such a heavy percentage on market value that
it is easy to believe they are really prohibitive.
In this connection a glance at the following

Best for the Skin and Complexion.
**CALVERT'S
CARBOLIC
TOILET SOAP**
(Soothing, cleansing and antiseptic.)
Please to use, especially in cases of
perspiration, and most refreshing in hot climates.
F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, Eng.

figure representing the value of refined sugars imported into Japan is instructive:-

1897 ... yen 15,013,320
1898 ... " 21,105,595
1899 ... " 9,156,303
1900 ... " 15,398,344
1901 ... " 21,111,901
1902 ... " 5,389,157

Although the "discrimination" alluded to in
your letter may have been aimed chiefly against
bounty-fed Continental sugar it obviously
applies equally to sugar from Hongkong not
bounty-fed, and there is wanting any evidence
of a desire on the part of Japan to treat Hong-
kong products as Japanese products are treated
in this Colony.

Any comments with which you may favour
the Chamber on this subject will be appreciated.
-I have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient
servant,
(Sd.) A. R. Lowe,
Secretary.

Masanichi Noma, Esq., Consul for Japan,
Hongkong.

Hongkong,
Japanese Consulate,
Hongkong, 4th February.

Sir,-I have the honour to acknowledge the
receipt of your letter dated 2nd instant, and in
reply I have the honour to express my high
appreciation for your kindness that you had
drawn my attention to a certain inaccuracy in
my figures relating to the import duties of sugar,
which was caused by my misuse of a reference
book. -I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedi-
ent servant,
(Sd.) MASANICHI NOMA,
Consul for Japan.

A. R. Lowe, Esq.,
Secretary, Hongkong General Chamber of
Commerce.

DATING OF NEW YORK TELEGRAMS.
Read letter dated 9th ultimo, from the
Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce
asking the Chamber to support them in their
endeavour to obtain an alteration in the practice
of the Commercial Cable Co. of omitting the
date and hour of despatch in messages passing
over their lines, which is found to be of serious
inconvenience to merchants in China dealing
with America.

After some discussion it was decided to
support the suggestion of the Shanghai
Chamber by addressing the New York Chamber
on the subject.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR FOR THE SKIN

Produces soft, fair, delicate skin, heals all
cutaneous eruptions, and insures a lovely
delicate complexion to all who use it.
2/6, 4/6, of Stores and Chemists.

[338]-2

AUCTIONS PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions
to sell by Public Auction,
on
SATURDAY,
the 5th MARCH, 1904, at 2.30 P.M., at his
SALES ROOMS, Queen's Road,
LADIES' DRESS MATERIALS;
CRISTONNE, ART MUSLINS, TABLE
COVERS, QUILTS, GLOVES and HATS;
LADIES' and GENTS' BOOTS and
SHOES.

TERMS OF SALE - As Customary.
V. I. REMEDIOS,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1904. [633]

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on SATURDAY, the 5th MARCH, 1904, at 2.30 P.M., at their SALES ROOMS, No. 8, Des Vaux Road (Corner of Ice House Street), SUNDRY HANDSOME JAPANESE HAND CARVED CHERRY WOOD FURNITURE, Comprising:- DRESSING TABLE, BED, MIRROR, CHAIRS, ROUND MIRRORS and LEATHER CHAIR, &c., &c.

TERMS - As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1904. [634]

PONIES! PONIES! PONIES!!!

THE Undersigned will hold their Annual
Sale of Race Ponies by Public Roup as
under:-
on
SATURDAY,
the 5th MARCH, at 4 P.M., at KENNEDY'S,
CAUSEWAY BAT, REPOSITORY,
upwards of
FIFTY LOTS.

TERMS - As usual.
Catalogues will be issued.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 27th February, 1904. [573]

THE Undersigned have received instructions from R. K. LEE, Esq., to Sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 7th MARCH, 1904, at 2.15 P.M., within his residence "LEIGH TOR," The Peak, THE WHOLE OF HIS VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Comprising:- MOROCCO and TAPESTRY COVERED SOFA and CHAIRS, CANTON CARVED BLACKWOOD DESK and FLOWER STANDS, BRONZE and CLOISONNE VASES, JAPANESE CARVED WOOD SETTEE, CHAIR, TEAKWOOD EXTENSION DINING TABLE and CHAIRS, DINNER WAGGONS, TEAK- WOOD SIDEBOARD, GLASS and CROCKERY WARE, DINNER SERVICE, DOUBLE BRASS MOUNTED IRON BEDSTEAD with WIRE and HAIR MATTRESSES, TEAKWOOD WARD- ROBES with BEVELED GLASS, MARBLE TOP WASHSTANDS, COOK- ING STOVE and UTENSILS, &c., &c., &c.

Also
A large number of PALMS and FLOWERS
in LOTS.
Catalogues will be issued.
TERMS - As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 27th February, 1904. [597]

JAPAN COALS.

mitsui BUSSAN KAISHA mitsui & CO.

HEAD OFFICE - 1, SURUGA-CHO, TOKYO.
LONDON BRANCH - 34, LIME STREET, E.C.
HONGKONG BRANCH - PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, 102, HOUSE STREET

OTHER BRANCHES:
New York, San Francisco, Hamburg, Bombay, Singapore, Sourabaya, Manila, Amoy, Shanghai,
Cebu, Tientsin, Newchwang, Port Arthur, Seoul, Chongulpo, Yokohama, Yokosuka,
Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Kure, Shimonoeki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Karatsu, Nagasaki,
Kuchino, Sasebo, Maizuru, Miike, Hakodate, Taipeh, &c.

Telegraphic Address: "MITSUI" (A.B.C. and A 1 Codes)

CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy and Arsenal and the Stat-
Railways; Principal Railway Companies and Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail
and Freight Steamers.
SOLE PROPRIETORS of the Famous Miike, Tagawa, Yamano and Ida Coal Mines; and
SOLE AGENTS for Hokoku, Hondo, Kanada, Fujinotani, Mameda, Mannoura, Onoura Otsuji,
Sasahara Teitoku, Yoshitani, Yoshie, Yunkobara, and other Coals.
N. INUZUKA, Manager, Hongkong

NEW ORIENTE HOTEL

CORNER REAL and MAGALLANES, WALLED CITY.
MOST MODERNLY EQUIPPED HOSTELRY IN MANILA, P.I.

HOTEL

Latest and most Sanitary equipment. Electric Lights and Call Bells. Elegantly
Furnished Rooms. Coolest Dining Room in Manila.

RESTAURANT

Handsomely decorated. Cool and pleasant. Best of attendance. Private dinin-
rooms for parties. Only the best of wines and liquors. Under the direction of Mr.
and Mrs. Nowirth.

BAR

Under the direction of American mixologist. Anything you want served promptly
and pleasantly.

BILLIARD ROOM

Thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Brunswick-Balke tables. Export Markers in
attendance.

STABLES.

Fine turnouts for the guests of the hotel. Elegant rubber-tired carriages, fast
horses, good coachmen. The New Oriente Hotel is now open for inspection.

SIMON SCHNEER & CO., PROPRIETORS.

INSURANCES

NORTHERN ASSURANCE CO.

FIRE and LIFE.
ESTABLISHED 1836.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept
First Class Foreign and Chinese RISKS
against FIRE at Current Rates.
Also to accept proposals for LIFE ASSUR-
ANCE. Proposals on application.
TURNER & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd September, 1903. [2-7]

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE TILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1902,
£36,378,771.

I. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL... £3,000,000 0 0
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £2,750,000 0 0
PAID-UP CAPITAL... £87,500 0 0
II. FUND FUNDS... £2,672,15 11 1
The Undersigned AGENTS for the above
Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS
against FIRE at Current Rates.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1903. [1888]

THE BOMBAY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed
AGENTS for the above Company, are
prepared to accept RISKS at Current Rates.
HOLLAND-CHINA TRADING CO.,
Hongkong, 26th November, 1903. [2160]

L'UNION OF PARIS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
AGENTS for the above Company, are
prepared to accept Risks against FIRE at current
rates.
SIEMSEN & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1904. [1]

AACHEN AND MUNICH FIRE IN- SURANCE CO. OF AIX-LE-CHAPPELLE.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed
AGENTS for the above Company, are
prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE
at Current Rates.
REUTER, BROCKELMANN & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 21st April, 1897. [189]

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.

The Undersigned are now prepared to
GRANT POLICIES of INSURANCE
against FIRE at Current Rates.
DOUGLAS LAPEAK & CO.,
Agents for the Phoenix Fire Office.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1897. [12]

THE WESTERN ASSURANCE COM- PANY OF TORONTO, CANADA.

INCORPORATED 1851.
Cash Security ... £225,719
Total Losses Paid ... £26,769,240
THE Undersigned having been appointed
AGENTS for the above Company, are
prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE
at Current Rates.
WM. MEYERINK & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1903. [184]

A. LING & CO.,
FURNITURE STORE.
PLATED GLASS AND CROCKERY
WARE, &c., &c.; and FOOCHOW
LACQUERED WARE.
68, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 21st September, 1903. [314]

QUAN WAH & CO.,
GRANITE MERCHANT CONTRACTORS.
Dealers in
MARBLE and GRANITE
MONUMENTS
No. 1, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.
Estimates, Designs & Prices on Application
All descriptions of Granite for Export.
Hongkong, 17th October, 1903. [251]

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

For rates for new accepted for transmission to Batavia and the Dutch East Indies "direct." See of charges as follows:—

| | |
|------------------|--------|
| 1lb. to 3lbs. | \$1.15 |
| 3lbs. to 11lbs. | \$1.50 |
| 11lbs. to 22lbs. | \$2.00 |

Greatest length 2 feet. Greatest length and girth 4 feet. No Insurance.

The Press with the German Mail left Singapore on Saturday, the 27th ult., at 1 p.m., and may be expected here to-day.

The *Amoy* left with the French Mail, of 16th ult., left Singapore on Monday, the 29th ult., at 5 p.m., and may be expected here on or about Monday, the 7th inst. This Packet brings replies to letters deposited from Hongkong on 6th January.

U. I. further notice the transmission of correspondence via Malay and the Trans-Siberian Railway is discontinued.

MAILS WILL CLOSE

| FOR | PER | DATE |
|---|----------|-----------------------------|
| Canton | Hongkong | Thursday, 3rd, 7.30 A.M. |
| Quang Chow, Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong | Hongkong | Thursday, 3rd, 9.00 A.M. |
| Shanghai and Yokohama | Hongkong | Thursday, 3rd, 11.00 A.M. |
| Shanghai | Hongkong | Thursday, 3rd, 11.00 A.M. |
| Saigon | Hongkong | Thursday, 3rd, 1.15 P.M. |
| Macao | Hongkong | Thursday, 3rd, 3.00 P.M. |
| Kobe | Hongkong | Thursday, 3rd, 3.00 P.M. |
| Kongmoon, Kumbuk and Samshui | Hongkong | Thursday, 3rd, 3.00 P.M. |
| Shanghai | Hongkong | Thursday, 3rd, 3.00 P.M. |
| Namtao | Hongkong | Thursday, 3rd, 5.00 P.M. |
| Saibu | Hongkong | Thursday, 3rd, 5.00 P.M. |
| Macao | Hongkong | Thursday, 3rd, 5.00 P.M. |
| Canton | Hongkong | Friday, 4th, 7.30 A.M. |
| Quang Chow, Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong | Hongkong | Friday, 4th, 9.00 A.M. |
| Shanghai and Yokohama | Hongkong | Friday, 4th, 11.00 A.M. |
| Shanghai | Hongkong | Friday, 4th, 11.00 A.M. |
| Saigon | Hongkong | Friday, 4th, 1.15 P.M. |
| Macao | Hongkong | Friday, 4th, 3.00 P.M. |
| Kobe | Hongkong | Friday, 4th, 3.00 P.M. |
| Kongmoon, Kumbuk and Samshui | Hongkong | Friday, 4th, 3.00 P.M. |
| Shanghai | Hongkong | Friday, 4th, 3.00 P.M. |
| Namtao | Hongkong | Friday, 4th, 5.00 P.M. |
| Saibu | Hongkong | Friday, 4th, 5.00 P.M. |
| Macao | Hongkong | Friday, 4th, 5.00 P.M. |
| Canton | Hongkong | Saturday, 5th, 7.30 A.M. |
| Quang Chow, Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong | Hongkong | Saturday, 5th, 9.00 A.M. |
| Shanghai and Yokohama | Hongkong | Saturday, 5th, 11.00 A.M. |
| Shanghai | Hongkong | Saturday, 5th, 11.00 A.M. |
| Saigon | Hongkong | Saturday, 5th, 1.15 P.M. |
| Macao | Hongkong | Saturday, 5th, 3.00 P.M. |
| Kobe | Hongkong | Saturday, 5th, 3.00 P.M. |
| Kongmoon, Kumbuk and Samshui | Hongkong | Saturday, 5th, 3.00 P.M. |
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| Namtao | Hongkong | Saturday, 5th, 5.00 P.M. |
| Saibu | Hongkong | Saturday, 5th, 5.00 P.M. |
| Macao | Hongkong | Saturday, 5th, 5.00 P.M. |
| Canton | Hongkong | Sunday, 6th, 7.30 A.M. |
| Quang Chow, Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong | Hongkong | Sunday, 6th, 9.00 A.M. |
| Shanghai and Yokohama | Hongkong | Sunday, 6th, 11.00 A.M. |
| Shanghai | Hongkong | Sunday, 6th, 11.00 A.M. |
| Saigon | Hongkong | Sunday, 6th, 1.15 P.M. |
| Macao | Hongkong | Sunday, 6th, 3.00 P.M. |
| Kobe | Hongkong | Sunday, 6th, 3.00 P.M. |
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| Shanghai | Hongkong | Sunday, 6th, 3.00 P.M. |
| Namtao | Hongkong | Sunday, 6th, 5.00 P.M. |
| Saibu | Hongkong | Sunday, 6th, 5.00 P.M. |
| Macao | Hongkong | Sunday, 6th, 5.00 P.M. |
| Canton | Hongkong | Tuesday, 8th, 7.30 A.M. |
| Quang Chow, Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong | Hongkong | Tuesday, 8th, 9.00 A.M. |
| Shanghai and Yokohama | Hongkong | Tuesday, 8th, 11.00 A.M. |
| Shanghai | Hongkong | Tuesday, 8th, 11.00 A.M. |
| Saigon | Hongkong | Tuesday, 8th, 1.15 P.M. |
| Macao | Hongkong | Tuesday, 8th, 3.00 P.M. |
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| Kongmoon, Kumbuk and Samshui | Hongkong | Tuesday, 8th, 3.00 P.M. |
| Shanghai | Hongkong | Tuesday, 8th, 3.00 P.M. |
| Namtao | Hongkong | Tuesday, 8th, 5.00 P.M. |
| Saibu | Hongkong | Tuesday, 8th, 5.00 P.M. |
| Macao | Hongkong | Tuesday, 8th, 5.00 P.M. |
| Canton | Hongkong | Wednesday, 9th, 7.30 A.M. |
| Quang Chow, Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong | Hongkong | Wednesday, 9th, 9.00 A.M. |
| Shanghai and Yokohama | Hongkong | Wednesday, 9th, 11.00 A.M. |
| Shanghai | Hongkong | Wednesday, 9th, 11.00 A.M. |
| Saigon | Hongkong | Wednesday, 9th, 1.15 P.M. |
| Macao | Hongkong | Wednesday, 9th, 3.00 P.M. |
| Kobe | Hongkong | Wednesday, 9th, 3.00 P.M. |
| Kongmoon, Kumbuk and Samshui | Hongkong | Wednesday, 9th, 3.00 P.M. |
| Shanghai | Hongkong | Wednesday, 9th, 3.00 P.M. |
| Namtao | Hongkong | Wednesday, 9th, 5.00 P.M. |
| Saibu | Hongkong | Wednesday, 9th, 5.00 P.M. |
| Macao | Hongkong | Wednesday, 9th, 5.00 P.M. |
| Canton | Hongkong | Thursday, 10th, 7.30 A.M. |
| Quang Chow, Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong | Hongkong | Thursday, 10th, 9.00 A.M. |
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| Saibu | Hongkong | Friday, 11th, 5.00 P.M. |
| Macao | Hongkong | Friday, 11th, 5.00 P.M. |
| Canton | Hongkong | Saturday, 12th, 7.30 A.M. |
| Quang Chow, Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong | Hongkong | Saturday, 12th, 9.00 A.M. |
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| Namtao | Hongkong | Sunday, 13th, 5.00 P.M. |
| Saibu | Hongkong | Sunday, 13th, 5.00 P.M. |
| Macao | Hongkong | Sunday, 13th, 5.00 P.M. |
| Canton | Hongkong | Monday, 14th, 7.30 A.M. |
| Quang Chow, Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong | Hongkong | Monday, 14th, 9.00 A.M. |
| Shanghai and Yokohama | Hongkong | Monday, 14th, 11.00 A.M. |
| Shanghai | Hongkong | Monday, 14th, 11.00 A.M. |
| Saigon | Hongkong | Monday, 14th, 1.15 P.M. |
| Macao | Hongkong | Monday, 14th, 3.00 P.M. |
| Kobe | Hongkong | Monday, 14th, 3.00 P.M. |
| Kongmoon, Kumbuk and Samshui | Hongkong | Monday, 14th, 3.00 P.M. |
| Shanghai | Hongkong | Monday, 14th, 3.00 P.M. |
| Namtao | Hongkong | Monday, 14th, 5.00 P.M. |
| Saibu | Hongkong | Monday, 14th, 5.00 P.M. |
| Macao | Hongkong | Monday, 14th, 5.00 P.M. |
| Canton | Hongkong | Tuesday, 15th, 7.30 A.M. |
| Quang Chow, Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong | Hongkong | Tuesday, 15th, 9.00 A.M. |
| Shanghai and Yokohama | Hongkong | Tuesday, 15th, 11.00 A.M. |
| Shanghai | Hongkong | Tuesday, 15th, 11.00 A.M. |
| Saigon | Hongkong | Tuesday, 15th, 1.15 P.M. |
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| Kobe | Hongkong | Tuesday, 15th, 3.00 P.M. |
| Kongmoon, Kumbuk and Samshui | Hongkong | Tuesday, 15th, 3.00 P.M. |
| Shanghai | Hongkong | Tuesday, 15th, 3.00 P.M. |
| Namtao | Hongkong | Tuesday, 15th, 5.00 P.M. |
| Saibu | Hongkong | Tuesday, 15th, 5.00 P.M. |
| Macao | Hongkong | Tuesday, 15th, 5.00 P.M. |
| Canton | Hongkong | Wednesday, 16th, 7.30 A.M. |
| Quang Chow, Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong | Hongkong | Wednesday, 16th, 9.00 A.M. |
| Shanghai and Yokohama | Hongkong | Wednesday, 16th, 11.00 A.M. |
| Shanghai | Hongkong | Wednesday, 16th, 11.00 A.M. |
| Saigon | Hongkong | Wednesday, 16th, 1.15 P.M. |
| Macao | Hongkong | Wednesday, 16th, 3.00 P.M. |
| Kobe | Hongkong | Wednesday, 16th, 3.00 P.M. |
| Kongmoon, Kumbuk and Samshui | Hongkong | Wednesday, 16th, 3.00 P.M. |
| Shanghai | Hongkong | Wednesday, 16th, 3.00 P.M. |
| Namtao | Hongkong | Wednesday, 16th, 5.00 P.M. |
| Saibu | Hongkong | Wednesday, 16th, 5.00 P.M. |
| Macao | Hongkong | Wednesday, 16th, 5.00 P.M. |
| Canton | Hongkong | Thursday, 17th, 7.30 A.M. |
| Quang Chow, Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong | Hongkong | Thursday, 17th, 9.00 A.M. |
| Shanghai and Yokohama | Hongkong | Thursday, 17th, 11.00 A.M. |
| Shanghai | Hongkong | Thursday, 17th, 11.00 A.M. |
| Saigon | Hongkong | Thursday, 17th, 1.15 P.M. |
| Macao | Hongkong | Thursday, 17th, 3.00 P.M. |
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| Kongmoon, Kumbuk and Samshui | Hongkong | Thursday, 17th, 3.00 P.M. |
| Shanghai | Hongkong | Thursday, 17th, 3.00 P.M. |
| Namtao | Hongkong | Thursday, 17th, 5.00 P.M. |
| Saibu | Hongkong | Thursday, 17th, 5.00 P.M. |
| Macao | Hongkong | Thursday, 17th, 5.00 P.M. |
| Canton | Hongkong | Friday, 18th, 7.30 A.M. |
| Quang Chow, Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong | Hongkong | Friday, 18th, 9.00 A.M. |
| Shanghai and Yokohama | Hongkong | Friday, 18th, 11.00 A.M. |
| Shanghai | Hongkong | Friday, 18th, 11.00 A.M. |
| Saigon | Hongkong | Friday, 18th, 1.15 P.M. |
| Macao | Hongkong | Friday, 18th, 3.00 P.M. |
| Kobe | Hongkong | Friday, 18th, 3.00 P.M. |
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| Shanghai | Hongkong | Friday, 18th, 3.00 P.M. |
| Namtao | Hongkong | Friday, 18th, 5.00 P.M. |
| Saibu | Hongkong | Friday, 18th, 5.00 P.M. |
| Macao | Hongkong | Friday, 18th, 5.00 P.M. |
| Canton | Hongkong | Saturday, 19th, 7.30 A.M. |
| Quang Chow, Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong | Hongkong | Saturday, 19th, 9.00 A.M. |
| Shanghai and Yokohama | Hongkong | Saturday, 19th, 11.00 A.M. |
| Shanghai | Hongkong | Saturday, 19th, 11.00 A.M. |
| Saigon | Hongkong | Saturday, 19th, 1.15 P.M. |
| Macao | Hongkong | Saturday, 19th, 3.00 P.M. |
| Kobe | Hongkong | Saturday, 19th, 3.00 P.M. |
| Kongmoon, Kumbuk and Samshui | Hongkong | Saturday, 19th, 3.00 P.M. |
| Shanghai | Hongkong | Saturday, 19th, 3.00 P.M. |
| Namtao | Hongkong | Saturday, 19th, 5.00 P.M. |
| Saibu | Hongkong | Saturday, 19th, 5.00 P.M. |
| Macao | Hongkong | Saturday, 19th, 5.00 P.M. |
| Canton | Hongkong | Sunday, 20th, 7.30 A.M. |
| Quang Chow, Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong | Hongkong | Sunday, 20th, 9.00 A.M. |
| Shanghai and Yokohama | Hongkong | Sunday, 20th, 11.00 A.M. |
| Shanghai | Hongkong | Sunday, 20th, 11.00 A.M. |
| Saigon | Hongkong | Sunday, 20th, 1.15 P.M. |
| Macao | Hongkong | Sunday, 20th, 3.00 P.M. |
| Kobe | Hongkong | Sunday, 20th, 3.00 P.M. |
| Kongmoon, Kumbuk and Samshui | Hongkong | Sunday, 20th, 3.00 P.M. |
| Shanghai | Hongkong | Sunday, 20th, 3.00 P.M. |
| Namtao | Hongkong | Sunday, 20th, 5.00 P.M. |
| Saibu | Hongkong | Sunday, 20th, 5.00 P.M. |
| Macao | Hongkong | Sunday, 20th, 5.00 P.M. |
| Canton | Hongkong | Monday, 21st, 7.30 A.M. |
| Quang Chow, Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong | Hongkong | Monday, 21st, 9.00 A.M. |
| Shanghai and Yokohama | Hongkong | Monday, 21st, 11.00 A.M. |
| Shanghai | Hongkong | Monday, 21st, 11.00 A.M. |
| Saigon | Hongkong | Monday, 21st, 1.15 P.M. |
| Macao | Hongkong | Monday, 21st, 3.00 P.M. |
| Kobe | Hongkong | Monday, 21st, 3.00 P.M. |
| Kongmoon, Kumbuk and Samshui | Hongkong | Monday, 21st, 3.00 P.M. |
| Shanghai | Hongkong | Monday, 21st, 3.00 P.M. |
| Namtao | Hongkong | Monday, 21st, 5.00 P.M. |
| Saibu | Hongkong | Monday, 21st, 5.00 P.M. |
| Macao | Hongkong | Monday, 21st, 5.00 P.M. |
| Canton | Hongkong | Tuesday, 22nd, 7.30 A.M. |
| Quang Chow, Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong | Hongkong | Tuesday, 22nd, 9.00 A.M. |
| Shanghai and Yokohama | Hongkong | Tuesday, 22nd, 11.00 A.M. |
| Shanghai | Hongkong | Tuesday, 22nd, 11.00 A.M. |
| Saigon | Hongkong | Tuesday, 22nd, 1.15 P.M. |
| Macao | Hongkong | Tuesday, 22nd, 3.00 P.M. |
| Kobe | Hongkong | Tuesday, 22nd, 3.00 P.M. |
| Kongmoon, Kumbuk and Samshui | Hongkong | Tuesday, 22nd, 3.00 P.M. |
| Shanghai | Hongkong | Tuesday, 22nd, 3.00 P.M. |
| Namtao | Hongkong | Tuesday, 22nd, 5.00 P.M. |
| Saibu | Hongkong | Tuesday, 22nd, 5.00 P.M. |
| Macao | Hongkong | Tuesday, 22nd, 5.00 P.M. |
| Canton | Hongkong | Wednesday, 23rd, 7.30 A.M. |
| Quang Chow, Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong | Hongkong | Wednesday, 23rd, 9.00 A.M. |
| Shanghai and Yokohama | Hongkong | Wednesday, 23rd, 11.00 A.M. |
| Shanghai | Hongkong | Wednesday, 23rd, 11.00 A.M. |
| Saigon | Hongkong | Wednesday, 23rd, 1.15 P.M. |
| Macao | Hongkong | Wednesday, 23rd, 3.00 P.M. |
| Kobe | Hongkong | Wednesday, 23rd, 3.00 P.M. |
| Kongmoon, Kumbuk and Samshui | Hongkong | Wednesday, 23rd, 3.00 P.M. |
| Shanghai | Hongkong | Wednesday, 23rd, 3.00 P.M. |
| Namtao | Hongkong | Wednesday, 23rd, 5.00 P.M. |
| Saibu | Hongkong | Wednesday, 23rd, 5.00 P.M. |
| Macao | Hongkong | Wednesday, 23rd, 5.00 P.M. |
| Canton | Hongkong | Thursday, 24th, 7.30 A.M. |
| Quang Chow, Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong | Hongkong | Thursday, 24th, 9.00 A.M. |
| Shanghai and Yokohama | Hongkong | Thursday, 24th, 11.00 A.M. |
| Shanghai | Hongkong | Thursday, 24th, 11.00 A.M. |
| Saigon | Hongkong | Thursday, 24th, 1.15 P.M. |
| Macao | Hongkong | Thursday, 24th, 3.00 P.M. |
| Kobe | Hongkong | Thursday, 24th, 3.00 P.M. |
| Kongmoon, Kumbuk and Samshui | Hongkong | Thursday, 24th, 3.00 P.M. |
| Shanghai | Hongkong | Thursday, 24th, 3.00 P.M. |
| Namtao | Hongkong | Thursday, 24th, 5.00 P.M. |
| Saibu | Hongkong | Thursday, 24th, 5.00 P.M. |
| Macao | Hongkong | Thursday, 24th, 5.00 P.M. |
| Canton | Hongkong | Friday, 25th, 7.30 A.M. |
| Quang Chow, Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong | Hongkong | Friday, 25th, 9.00 A.M. |
| Shanghai and Yokohama | Hongkong | Friday, 25th, 11.00 A.M. |
| Shanghai | Hongkong | Friday, 25th, 11.00 A.M. |
| Saigon | Hongkong | Friday, 25th, 1.15 P.M. |
| Macao | Hongkong | Friday, 25th, 3.00 P.M. |
| Kobe | Hongkong | Friday, 25th, 3.00 P.M. |
| Kongmoon, Kumbuk and Samshui | Hongkong | Friday, 25th, 3.00 P.M. |
| Shanghai | Hongkong | Friday, 25th, 3.00 P.M. |
| Namtao | Hongkong | Friday, 25th, 5.00 P.M. |
| Saibu | Hongkong | Friday, 25th, 5.00 P.M. |
| Macao | Hongkong | Friday, 25th, 5.00 P.M. |
| Canton | Hongkong | Saturday, 26th, 7.30 A.M. |
| Quang Chow, Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong | Hongkong | Saturday, 26th, 9.00 A.M. |
| Shanghai and Yokohama | Hongkong | Saturday, 26th, 11.00 A.M. |
| Shanghai | Hongkong | Saturday, 26th, 11.00 A.M. |
| Saigon | Hongkong | Saturday, 26th, 1.15 P.M. |
| Macao | Hongkong | Saturday, 26th, 3.00 P.M. |
| Kobe | Hongkong | Saturday, 26th, 3.00 P.M. |
| Kongmoon, Kumbuk and Samshui | Hongkong | Saturday, 26th, 3.00 P.M. |
| Shanghai | Hongkong | Saturday, 26th, 3.00 P.M. |
| Namtao | Hongkong | Saturday, 26th, 5.00 P.M. |
| Saibu | Hongkong | Saturday, 26th, 5.00 P.M. |
| Macao | Hongkong | Saturday, 26th, 5.00 P.M. |
| Canton | Hongkong | Sunday, 27th, 7.30 A.M. |
| Quang Chow, Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong | Hongkong | Sunday, 27th, 9.00 A.M. |
| Shanghai and Yokohama | Hongkong | Sunday, 27th, 11.00 A.M. |
| Shanghai | Hongkong | Sunday, 27th, 11.00 A.M. |
| Saigon | Hongkong | Sunday, 27th, 1.15 P.M. |
| Macao | Hongkong | Sunday, 27th, 3.00 P.M. |
| Kobe | Hongkong | Sunday, 27th, 3.00 P.M. |
| Kongmoon, Kumbuk and Samshui | Hongkong | Sunday, 27th, 3.00 P.M. |
| Shanghai | Hongkong | Sunday, 27th, 3.00 P.M. |
| Namtao | Hongkong | Sunday, 27th, 5.00 P.M. |
| Saibu | Hongkong | Sunday, 27th, 5.00 P.M. |
| Macao | Hongkong | Sunday, 27th, 5.00 P.M. |
| Canton | Hongkong | Monday, 28th, 7.30 A.M. |
| Quang Chow, Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong | Hongkong | Monday, 28th, 9.00 A.M. |